

July 1, 1862

McClellan planned a masterly retreat and the morning of July 1 found the whole Union Army posted on Malvern Hill, a strong position near the James River. By noon the Confederates appeared and attacked with bravery but were mown down by the fire of the splendid artillery and

the apparently discredited veterans of the Union Army. Porter was in the fight and his generalship was of a high order. The confederates were repulsed at all points with a loss double that of the Federals in 7 days battle June 25 - July 1 McClellan's loss was 15,849 vs Lee's 30,614. The victory was his - he had driven the enemy from Richmond.

July 1, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: Malvern Hill

Union McClellan

w/ 80,000

loss 1,000

Hill

defeated w/ 80,000

loss 3,000.

July 3 1862

McClellan with his army
retired to Harrison's Landing, a
safe position on the James river,
where he might have the help of
gunboats and where the river
assured him constant communication
with the North. He was now 20-25 mi.
away from Richmond. His peninsular
Campaign had been a failure.

July 4, 1862

Sedgwick and Couch were made
major Generals for the Union

1862
July 1868

In the United States, the daily expenditure had increased from \$1,78,000 per day to \$1,500,000 per day

By end of Jan 1862 there were 100 million of accrued indebtedness and further expenditure to June 30 of 250 million & 300 million

Congress authorized the Sec. of Treasury to issue 150 million U. S. treasury notes payable & bearing no interest and made these notes a legal-tender for all debts both public and private

July 8, 1862

Lee fell back to his old quarters,
in the vicinity of Richmond

July 8, 1862-

Pres Lincoln returned from his
visit with McClellan and the
Army on the James River perplexed
in mind

July 17, 1862

Act of July 17, 1862

proceeded to coin the law liberally
and issue a postage currency

small notes of which 25¢ & 50¢
denominations were about a quarter of
the size of a dollar bill; the 5¢ & 10¢
being somewhat smaller

This currency began Aug 21, 1862

July 23, 1862

Halleck reached Washington, went
next day to the HQ of the Army of the
Potomac and had a frank
talk with McClellan, who, eager
to remain in the James River
said that a reinforcement of 20,000
to 30,000, he would cross the James
River, attack Petersburg and
cut the communication between

Richmond and the States farther South
Halleck did not approve of this plan and, on
his return to Washington, the President
guided by his and other advice, determined
to withdraw McClellan's Army to
A&V/Creek in spite of the General's
warm protest,

July 28, 1862

A still more culpable act of negligence
on the part of England was that which
permitted the escape of the "Alabama"
a ship - of - war

The Attorney-General and Solicitor General
got the papers in London on July 28 & gave orders
to hold, but it was too late. The ALABAMA
had left in time.

The ALABAMA left Liverpool without guns

or munitions of war. These as well as coal were brought to her in the AZORES by two British vessels which sailed from England about the middle of August

Aug 1862

The armies of the West, as embodied
with the Army of the Potomac, had
accomplished positive results
and so the army there developed,
Preston looked for aid. He
brought John Pope from the
West where he had achieved an
incalculable victory and made
him Commander of the Army.

of Virginia Composed of the Corps of McDowell,
Banks, and Fremont, & at the same time
he appointed Halleck General-in-chief
of the whole land forces of the U.S. with
Hq in Washington.

Aug. 5, 1862

1912 Dates J-BK

BATON ROUGE

From New Orleans, Almond Fork about
moved on and occupied Baton Rouge,
where he placed Gen. Thomas M. Williams
in command.

On Aug. 5, 1862 General Prentissridge with
the Confederate gunboat Arkansas appeared
before the city and demanded its surrender.
In the conflict which followed, the
Confederates were defeated with a loss

of 453 men. The Federals lost 383 men.